VOLUME XI. NO. 51.

ASHTABULA, O., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1861.

The Bying Year.

BY LICEY POURTAIN.

Mourn ye for the hopes that art fled !

The friends we have cherished are lying,

Where the year has buried her dead.

"I'is hushed in the grave of the passing year

Lies chilled in the grave of the dying year

We list in vain for the voice so dear,

Mourn ye wild winds of the winter !

Who sleep in eternity's sea.

Chant ye a dirge for the dying ! Mourn ye for the beautiful dead

bere,

Report says :

Ashtabula Dec. 1861.

Sigh through each leafless tree ! No sound can awaken their slumber

The warm loving heart to us so dear,

The hopes we have cherished are lying

Where the year has buried ber dead.

How much that we're loved and worshiped

Lies cold in the grave of the passing year.

Secretary Cameron's Report-His Views in

Regard to the Slaves.

port of the Secretary of War, on the im

It has become a grave question for de-

tinually employed in reproducing the means

for supporting the armies of the rebellion?

been forced by rebellious traitors, is car-

ried on for the purpose of re possessing the

property violently and treacherously seized

upon by the enemies of the Government,

and to re-establish the authority and laws

of the United States in the places where it

is opposed or overthrown by armed insur-

rection and rebellion. Its purpose is to

recover and defend what is justly its own.

force of arms to overthrow a Government

serve its own existence, or to overcome a

from the hazards and consequences of

The wealth of Northern towns and cities

the produce of Northern farms, Northern

workshops and manufactories, would cer-

tainly be seized, destroyed, or appropriated

as military spoil. No property in the

North would be spared from the hands of

the rebels, and their rapine would be de

fended upon the laws of war. While the

loval States thus have all their property

and possessions at stake, are the insurgent

ernment in peace and security to their own

Reason and justice and self preservation

forbid that such should be the pelicy of this

Government, but demand, on the contrary,

that, being forced by traitors and rebels to

the extremity of war, all the rights and

waging war against it.

000,000,000.

rebellious war?

Southern steel.'

property?

it to a speedy end.

War, even between independent nations,

The war into which this Government has

Below we give an extract from the Re-

Weep for the year that is dying !

WHOLE NUMBER 626.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Two Deliars per annum. If paid strictly in advance \$1 50. ADVERTISING. One square one week \$ 50 | Two squares three mes. \$ 2 A One square three mes. 2 50 | two squares aix mes. 5 One square six mes. 4 00 | four squares one year One square six mes. 4 00 | four squares one year 12 of One square one year. 8 00 | half column one year 25 00

Business Cards of not oversix lines—peryear 5 00 Twelve lines or less of this size letter make a square. Obitoary Notices of more than five lines, unless of gener interest, will be inserted at the same rate save

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. FARMERS' BANK OF ASHTABULA. OVFICE HOURS Prom 9 A. M. to 12 M. and From 1 to 2 P. M.

DR. J. C. HUBBARD, Ashtabula, O. DR. M. KINGSLEY, Homeopathist, Kings ville, O. Having lad several year's experience, he feel himself competent to give satisfaction to all who may fave him with a call. Office, Main street, party opposite a fine, the competition of the comp

O. P. M'DONALD, Physician and Surgeon located opposite John Mansfeld's Clathing Store, Main street, Ashtabula, O. 573 A. BARRETT, Mechanical and Surgical Den

cond deor, Fish's Block, Ashtebols, Ohi G. W. FOSTER, Eclectic Physician and Sur-

SHERMAN FARMER & HALL, Attorneys Counsellors at Law, Ashtabula County, Ohio. LANAN S. SHERMAN, Ahstabula, JOHN Q. FARMERS, THEODORE HALL, Geneva.

CHARLES BOOTH,-Attorney and Cor

W. B. CHAPMAN, — Attorney at Law-Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Desda for Michig and Iows. Office three doors east of the Tremont Hou Commissant, O. M. B. GARY, Attorney and Counselorat le

Geneva, O. All bus ness entrusted him will be promp attended to. COOK & PRATT, Attorneys and Counselle at Law, Main Street, over Morrison's Store, Ashtabula, O. Collections promptly attended to. Patronage solicited. 604

ASHTABULA HOUSE-T. S. Fuller, late THE AMERICAN HOUSE, at the Depot has just been put in order, and being convergence pleasanily situated, with good accommodations for beast, is a good stopping place for travelers, or those from the interior having teams to be eared for while during temporary absence by the Railroad. S. MOWRY, Proprie tor. Ashtabula, July, 1860.

FISK HOUSE-Ashtabula, O.-E. G. GLEAson, Proprietor. An Omnibus running to and from every train of ears. Also, a good livery-sisble kept in connection with this house, to convey passengers to any point. 488 AMERICAN HOUSE-John Thompson-

HASKELL & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods

STEPHEN HALL-Dealer in Dry Goods. Groceries, Hats and Caps, Lasts and Shoe findings, and general Merchandise, 2 doers South of the Bank. 543 A. HENDRY, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Olls, Varnishes, Brushes, Dye Stoffs, &c. Choice Family Groceries, including Teas, Coffees, &c. Pa-tent Medicines. Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal pur-'hysician's prescriptions carefully and prompt

PRENTICE & OSBORN, General Dealers in Provisions, Produce, and so forth, Main street, Ashta buls, Ohio. 471 TYLER & COLLINS, Dealers in Dry Goods

Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., &c., two door North of Fisk House, Ashtabula, O. 416 J. P. ROBERTSON,-Dealer in Dry Goods,

H. L. MORRISON,—Dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hatsand Caps, Hardware Crockery, Books, Paints, Oils, &c., Post Office Building

GEORGE WILLARD .- Dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Grockery, ware, manufacturer of ready-made Clothing. Also, wale and retail dealer in Hardware, Saddlery, Nails, Iron Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, &c., street, Ashtabula.

WELLS & FAULKNER, - Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Western Reserve Butter and Cheese, Dried Fruit and Flour, Ashtabaula, Chio. Orders respect-fully solicited, and filled at the Lowest cash cost. 470 J. G. WRIGHT, Dealer in Millinery Goods Werked Collars and Sleeves, and Fancy Goods. Next door to the Fisk House. 47:

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

G. W. DICKINSON, Jeweler. Repairing of all kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry. Shop, opposithe Fisk House, Ashtabula, O.

L. WOLFF & CO. Dealer in Ready-made BRIGHAM & CO., Wholesale and retail Dealers in Ready Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c. Ashtabula.

Agents. H. FASSETT, Agent for the Purchase, Sale,

Renting of Beal Estate, Insura ce, Negotiating Loans, Col-lection of Debte, &c. Property sold for Commission only and no sale no charge. A sale, direct or indirect, consti-tutes a commission. Main street, Ashtabula, Orio. Also 470

GEORGE WILLARD. Manufacturer of Sash Blinds and Doors, on hand and made to order. Also, Plan tug, Matching, etc., done to never in the best possible man ner, Ashtabula, O. 803

GEORGE C. HUBBARD, Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stod and Nails, Stores, To. Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper and Line, and manufacturer of the, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Fisk's Block, Ashtabula Chic. 476

T. M'GUIRE, Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Strict attention paid to making setting up and repairing Stores, Store-Pipe, Purops and Lead Pipe, Eve-Troughs, Conductors, etc. Old Iron, Rags, Copper, Lead, etc., etc., taken in Exchange. Also—Sole Agent for the "Brillians Cook Store," with the latest improvements.—2 doors South of the Fisk House Ashtabula, O.

R. TOWER & SON, Machinists-builders of Stationary and Pertable Steam Engines. Saw, and other hill Work, and Jobbing and Repairing done to order, on short notice, and in a workman-like manner, south Main st. Ashtabula.

Q. C. CULLEY, Manufacturer of Lath, Siding Choese Boxes, &c. Planing and Matching and Scrowl Sawing done on the shortest netice. Shop South side of the Methodist Church, Ashtabula, Ohio.

A. S. ABBOTT, Lumber Dressor, and Manu acturer of and Dealer in Shingies, Lath, Fence Stuff, &c.&c Planing, and Circular Sawing done to order. Eim street near the corner of Center street, Ashtabula.

OLMSTED & CROSBY, Iron Founder, and SMITH & CARLISLE,-Manufacturers of

Sele Upper and Harness Leather, and Dealers in French Calf, and Lining Skins. Cash paid for Hides and Skins. W. W. Skirks. 643 GEORGE HALL, Dealer in Piano Fortes, and

Melodeons, Plane Stools, Covers, Instruction Books, etc. Depot on Park street, Ashtabula. See advertisement. 416

M. G. DICK, Bookseller, Stationer and News

LINUS SA.V AGE, Furniture Dealer and Man

DUCRO & BROTHERS, Manufacturers of a Dealers in Farmitare of the best descriptions, and every va-riety. Also general Undertakers, and manufacturers of Cof-fins to order, Main street, North of South Public Square Abbablish

Livery Stables

H. F. & J. C. CULVER, have removed to the Fish House Stable, where they offer to the citizens of Ash-tabula the use of the best equipped Livery Stable in Ash-tabula County, at prices that range but just above the liv-ing standard. Call and see. Nov. 1, 1860. 567

Miscellaneous. D. S. WILLIAMS, Wholesale dealer in Straw Goods, Rate, Cape, Umbrellas, Parasola, &c., 106 and 107 Chambers st., and 89 a 91 Reads at., New-York.

SAMUEL HUMPHREY is now offering Good Building Lots cheaper than ever, and at prices within the reach of almost every one. See advertisement. TELEGRAPH OFFICE-Western Union is removed to the Drug Store of Hendry & Copeland, coroer Main and Center Streets, three doors south of Fisk House J. M. All.EN, Manager.

A. RAYMOND,-Dealer in Fruit and Orna mental Trees, Shrubbery, &c., Penfield, Monroe County, N York: Orderscolletted. EMORY LUCE, Dealer in Sweet Potato, and

other Early Plants and Vegetables.

Also, Dealer in Preserved Fruits, Tomatos, &c. East A tabula, Obio. W. R. ALLEN,-Book Binder-Books and Magazines bound in any style desired. Blank books made and ruled to order. Jefferson, O. 470 WILLARD & REEVES,-Dealers in Italian

and Butland Marble, Grave Stones, Monuments, Table Tops, &c., Ashtabula. LIME .- I shall sell Lime at the Harbor for

TIME TABLE OF THE CLEVELAND & ERIE RAIL ROAD

Passenger Trains will run as follows :

WATE !	IAC IN EN	ATATIONS.	IN Ex	Acmi	36.6.11
	P. M. P. M.	100	A. M.	A. M	2. 3
9.50	3.25 9.00	Cleveland,		9.25	7.1
10.58	4.42 10.07	Painesville	6.10	8.10	8.0
11.00	5.13	Madison,		7.43	. 0.48
	6.20	Unionville,	F 7	7.89	6.1
11.36	(5.30)	Geneva,		7-99	971
	5.44	Saybrook,	2.00	7.10	6.6
12 02	5.58 11.08	Ashtaouls,	5.06	6.41	Mar.
12.16	0.15	Kingsville,	4.32	6.20	1173
12.33	6.36	Conneaut,	3.20		1120
1.24	12.43	Erie.	1 9.20	A-M	1.92

frains do not stop at Stations where the time is deniced in the above tables.

All through Trains going Westward, connect at Cleveland, with Trains for Tulesto. Chicago. Columbus. Concennati, Indianopolia, &c.

And all through Trains going Eastward, connect at Dunkirk with the Trains of N. Y. & E. R. R., and at Buffalo, with those of N. Y. Central, and Buffalo & N. Y. City Railroads, for New York, Albany, Boston, Niegora Falls, &c., &c.

A. C. HUBBARD, Station Agent.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 4, 1861.

More New Goods!

THE Undersigned has just returned from

Fresh Steck of Merchandize,

Embracing all the Usual Varieties kept in his several lepartments, which he offers or "Cash for Ready Pay" as lot as any other dealer, here or elsewhere. Remember, for CASH or READY PAY, until after the ar is over. Ashtabula, Nov. 14, 1861.

Ladies' Dress Goods-Plain and figured Me inos, plain and figured Coburgs, plain and fig-DeLaines, embroidered and printed Reps, Poplips, DeBages, Valencias, black and colored Silks, in great variety.

Prints and Ginghams-a large assortment, pendent nations at war with each other, it country. very cheap.

White Goods of every description. Flannels, a great variety-all wool.

Shawls-A splendid lot of all wool Long hawls. Also Brochs, long and square-cheap. Hoop Skirts, all styles and prices. Gloves and Hosiery-A large stock, and very

Sheetings -- Bleached and brown-a full as

ortment heavy and fine. Cotton Yarn-A fine assortment of all num ers Cheap for the times.

Cotton Batts, Wadding, Wicking and Twine Cloths-A full stock of Beaver and beavy Coatings, Broad Cloths, Ladies' Cloths, Cassi- ty, consisting of the service or labor of Afmeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Vestings, &c. &c.

Clothing .- Fall Suits got up on short notice All kinds of work made to order. Cutting at all times. A full assortment of Tailor's Trim-

Boots and Shoes-a choice lot of the very est work made, not only good but cheap. Hats and Caps-a general stock of both Men's and Boys.

Crockery-a fresh new stock, just opened. Glass Ware-a fine assortment, including a large stock of Coal Oil Lamps, which will compete with any thing in the market, in beauty or

2,000 other kinds of Dry Goods and Yankee Notions not enumerated in the foregoing, to be found at the old popular stand of

Groceries .- In Family Groceries we have a arge and very choice supply. Drugs and Medicines-A fresh supply of all

the leading and desirable articles of Drugs. Hardware and Sadlery .- The Best and most Extensive assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware in the county.

Paints, Oils, &c .- White Lead, Zine and Mineral Paints, Red Lead, Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Paris Green, Chrome Green, and rebels to carry on warfare against the Govevery description of artist Paints. Also Linseed Off, Turpentine, Varnishes, &c. cheap.

Iron, Steel, &c .- a full and complete assort-

Nails-200 kegs, assorted sizes-cheap. Glass and Putty-The largest and most general assortment of Window Glass ever be- powers of war should be exercised to bring fore brought into Ashtabula. Also, Putty Whiting, &c. very cheap.

Remember, if you have the Money to pay goods and cant get the value of it, call at Gso. WILLARD'S. Finally, if you have any kind of Produce to sell for Cash, or Exchange for Goods, bring it to the old and well tried stand of

Ashtabula, Nov. 14, '61, G. WILLARD, Commercial School.

THE Undersigned proposes to open an THE Undersigned proposes to open an EVENING SCHOOL, at the Boom over Stephen Hall's Store, on the 18th instant, for the purpose of giving instruction to Book-Keeping in Double and Single Entry, and in Praetical Penmanship. His long experience in Book-Keeping, and also as teacher in one of the first Commercial Colleges in the country, will enable him to give to his pupils instructions equal to any that can be obtained in any of the long standing schools of our cities, and at much less expense, the terms being within the reach of almost every young man. But young Ladies should be sufficiently acquained with the manner of keeping accounts, and of business, as to qualify them for the actual ducies of life. At this time, too, when so many of our young mon are called to the battle field, will not many of the duties herestofore devolving apone them, fall upon the women of our land; then they should be educated for this purpose, and this opportunity should not be neglected. of the rebels, in whatever mode may be excitement occasioned by this exenctive op-most efficient for the defence of the Government, the prosecution of the war and to the popular will, to night sways the hothe Savannah river, which is here the dividence with some good looking Union the suppression of the rebellion. It is cleared tels and parlors of this city. ly a right of the Government to arm slaves

portant question of the treatment of the slaves of rebel owners, and the attitude in which the rebellion places the institution of and circumstances will solve, and need not bout the emancipation and arming of the strong earthworks have lately been thrown ral in the face of ten or twelve British menslavery. These views will generally be received with favor by loyal citizens. The ceived with favor by loyal citizens. The constances will solve, and need not be anticipated further than to repeat that slaves before sending in the report with his constances will solve, and need not be anticipated further than to repeat that slaves before sending in the report with his constances will solve, and need not constance will solve with the standard need need not constance will solve with the standard need need not constance will solve with the standard need need need need not constance will need need need not constance will need need need need need need ne slaves. It would be useless to keep them clared he should not recall or suppress the tack, as well as carthworks on the west and Agitation increases. as prisoners of war; and self preservation, documents in the hands of Northern and the highest duty of a Government, or of Western editors, and that the printers were of vantage ground has been seized upon and is not justified by the nature of the case, termination, what shall be done with the individuals, demands that they should be at liberty to do with his report what they Slaves abandoned by their owners on the disposed of or employed in the most effect- pleased. Which of the two copies will the advance of our troops into Southern terriive manner that will tend most speedily to people read and the army perfer. tory, as in the B sufort district of South suppress the insurrection and restore the Carclina. The whole white population is authority of the Government If it shall six thousand, while the number of negroes be found that the men who have been held exceeds thirty-two thousand. The panic by the rebels as slaves are capable of bearwhich drove their masters in wild confusion ing arms and performing efficient military from their homes, leaves them in undisputed service, it is the right, and may become the possession of the soil. Shall they, armed duty of the Government to arm and equip by their musters, be placed in the field to them, and employ their services against the fight against us, or shall their labor be con-

rebels, under proper military regulation, discipline, and command. But in whatever manner they may be used by the Government, it is plain that once liberated by the rebellious acts of their masters, they should never again be restored to bondage. By the master's treason and rebellion he forfeits all right to the labor and service of his slaves; and the slave of the rebellious master, by his service to the Government, becomes justly entitled to

freedom and protection. The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels, after the close of the war, can be is made to subdue the enemy, and all that safely left to the wisdom and patriotism of belongs to that enemy, by occupying the Congress. The Representatives of the peohostile country, and exercising dominion ple will unquestionably secure to the loyal over all the men and things within its terrislaveholders every right to which they are tory. This being true in respect to inde- entitled under the Constitution of the

follows that rebels who are laboring by justly bring upon themselves all the consequeuces of war, and provoke the destruccome a grave question for determination, tion merited by the worst of crimes. That what shall be done with the slaves,' was Government would be fulse to national trust, and would justly excite the ridicule erased, and the subjoined passage substiof the civilized world, that would abstain tuted : from the use of any efficient means to pre-

It is already a grave question what shall be done with the slaves who are abandoned rebellious and traitorous enemy, by sparing by their owners on the advance of our or protecting the property of those who are troops into Southern territory, as at Beau fort District, in South Carolina. The num-The principal wealth and power of the ber left within our control at that point is rebel States is a peculiar species of propervery considerable, and similar cases will probably occur. What shall be done with rican slaves, or the descendants of Africans. them? Can we afford to send them for-This property has been variously estimated ward to their masters, to be by them armed at the value of from \$700,000,000 to \$1,against us, or used in introducing supplies to maintain the rebellion? Their labor may Why should this property be exempt be useful to us; withheld from the enemy it lessons his military resources, and with holding it has no tendency to induce the It was the boast of the leader of the re horrors of insurrection even in the rebel bellion, while he yet had a seat in the Sencommunities. They constitute a military ate of the United States, that the Southern resource, and, being such, that they should States could be comparatively safe and free not be turned over to the enemy is too plain from the burdens of war if it should be to discuss. Why deprive him of supplies brought on by the contemplated rebellion, by a blockade, and voluntarily give him and that boast was accompanied by the men to produce supplies? The disposition savage threat that 'Northern towns and to be made of the slaves of rebels after the cities would become the victims of rapine close of the war can be safely left to the and military spoil,' and that 'Northern men wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The should smell Southern gun powder and feel representatives of the people will, unquestionably, secure to the loyal slaveholders No one doubts the disposition of the rebevery right to which they are entitled under els to carry that threat into execution .-

the Constitution of the country. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War. To the President of the United States.

In connection with this strange affair,

the Tribune makes the following statement: The readers of our Daily yesterday morning may have been surprised to find no allusion to the topic which excited most interest at the Federal Metropolis-namely, regard to that portion of the Report of the latter which treats of the use to be made of the slaves of rebels. Other journals had information on this subject; we had none; simply because, while their Washington

THE SUPPRESSED DISPATCH.

when the temper of the people was striking-

dential or ether message, to pass a resolu-

tion emancipating the slaves of rebels with-

upon it was recorded, a painful rumor per

ly manifested by their representatives hust-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2. 1861.-The call of

Those who make war against the Government justly forfeit all rights of property, of the history of the times, simply remark ing that we do not understand that it was privilege, or security, derived from the Constitution and laws against which they are suppressed for lack of truth, but rather for in armed rebellion; and as the labor and service of their slaves constituted the chief property of the rebels, such property should share the common fate of war to which the roll had scarcely ended in the House,

they have devoted the property of loyal citizens. While it is plain that the slave property of the South is justly subjected to all the consequences of this rebellious war, and that the Government would be untrue to its trust in not employing all the rights and in military jurisdictions. Before the vote powers of war to bring it to a speedy close, the details of the plan for doing so, like all vaded the hall that the President bad takother military measures, must in a great degree be left to be determined by particular exigencies. The disposition of other the Philadelphia Post-office the undelivered

tary service of slaves liberated by war from laws and forms, was everywhere strikingly | cided.

whether it is expedient to do so is purely seated this report to Mr. Lincoln on Satar. The adjoining States. The island a military question. The right is unques- day. On Sunday afternoon he mailed it to is small, not as large as Port Royal Island, tionable by the laws of war. The expedience must be determined by circumstances, keeping in view the great object of overcoming the rebels, re-establishing the laws, having found time to read it, found it not laski—a very strong work, that defends the Queenstown 2d, arrived at Halifax Dec 15. and restoring peace to the nation. It is vain and idle for the Government to doctrine of the right and duty to make a fensive outpost of the city of Savannah it are rife, but in it is generally believed that carry on this war, or hope to maintain its military use of the slaves of the rebels-to self. Fort Pulaski had better look out for there is less cause for fear of a rupture beexistence against rebel force, without employing all the rights and powers of war.—

As has been said, the right to deprive the rebels of their property of the rebels of the slaves of the slaves of the rebels—to the rebels tween the Governments.

It is reported that the Cabinet are moditive sackeloth and ashes. Savannah is 14 fying their instructions to Lord Lyons, rebels of their property of the rebels to suppress this rebellion. He sent for Mr. Cameron, and required him to labor, is as clear and absolute as the right suppress this whole portion of his report, on River. It has a good harbor. Vessels re- at Queenstown. A privy council was held to take forage from the field, or cotton from the ground that its recommendation was quiring I4 feet of water come up to the at Windsor Saturday. the warehouse, or powder and arms from premature and ill timed. The Secretary wharves of the city, and larger vessels come The Observer, a Ministerial journal, states the magazine. To leave the enemy in the promptly and resolutely refused to suppress up to the Five Fathom Hole, 4 miles below. That a special messenger by the Europa a word of it. The discussion between them The city is defended by Fort Wayne on the carries a demand from the British Governcotton and military stores, and the means was protracted. It ended as it began, the east side, by Fort Jackson at Five Fathom ment to Lord Lyons, insisting on an apoliof constantly reproducing them, would be President insisting upon the alteration, and madness. It is, therefore, equal madness the Secretary respectfully but firmly refus. Ind. They have, also since secretary description to the British fing of land. They have, also since secretary respectfully but firmly refus. madness. It is, therefore, equal madness the Secretary respectfully but firmly refus- land. They have, also since secession, to leave them in peaceful and secure pos- ing to change a syllable of his recommenda- erected a small fort on Skidaway I-land, session of slave property, more valuable and tions. A subsequent interview in the aftefficient to them for war, than forage, cotton, and military stores. Such policy wo'd but a new and strange conclusion of Execube national suicide. What to do with that tive will. The President announced his pieces, mounted on frame works of wood in is no reason why the Commissioners should species of property, is a question that time purpose to strike out the entire passage a. stead of regular carriages. Besides these, not be restored to the ship of British Admi-

A Mule Story.

When our troops first received their teams they were troubled to procure forage, so the mules were turned loose or tethered in the outskirts of the town of lators and taken to Blandville, back to Co-50 stolen and purchased animals, which were under five or six keepers. Two pri- close to its object. vates (members of the 14th Ill., Volunteers,) hearing of the whereabouts of the stock, determined to regain it, a asked Gen. Smith's permission to attempt their recapfield and fold, and set to work. They had whiskey with them—whiskey such as the Kentucky rebels like to get drunk on—good old Bourbon, and the first object was to down the bars and mounted two of the best, without saddle or bridle, and started for neck pace and braying in the most diabolical chorus. The keepers were not long in discovering the trick, and gave chase as far urday afternoon the boys made their upsatisfaction hard to describe. Their report

was a condensation of Laconism : Gen. Smith-Well boys what Luck ? Soldier-We got 'em and more two. Gen. Smith-How many did you get? Soldier-Forty, I reckon; haint counted

Gen. Smith-But that is more we have lost. You did not steal any I

Soldier-Steal ! K ristopher, steal ! No. sirree, but didn't have time to put the bars up after we had got Uncle Sam's ont, and the d-d things would

Then the Gen. drew on an elongated countenance, and as sternly as though he had been a judge and was sentencing a culprit to a life of imprisonment, lectured the soldiers roundly for using profane language in the quarters and presence of a general The soldier took the lecture unessily, twirling his hat nervously the while, and when the General had subsided, apologized as follows : You see, General we had to cuss the

-d things all day to get 'em into camp and i'ts mighty hard to quit off all of

a sudenly. Then the General rigidity relaxed; mile, or rather a laugh, came up f om his heart, and tried to escape from the very corners of his mouth; but dicipline is discipline with an old army officer the reported disagreement between the and it would not do to allow such a breach President and the Secretary of War with of decorum to pass unnoticed; but in con sideration of the recaptured 25 males, 'and more too,' he did not inflict any severe eastigation or put them under arrest, but thank ing them for their services rendered, dismissed them with a caution to leave their dispatches respecting it were allowed to profanity behind when they came again to come through in due course, ours was sup headquarters, and the boys left declaring pressed by the Government censor in the as they closed the door, that 'such a pious Washington telegraph office. Having re- old customer hadn't any business to be ceived it by mail, we give it now as a part around amongest 'sojurs.'

CHARGING A JURY .- If the jury believe from the evidence that the plaintiff and defendent were partners in the grocery, and the plaintiff bought out the defendent, and give his note for the interest, and the defendent paid for the note by delivering to the plaintiff a cow, which he warranted "not breachy," and the warranty was bro ken by reason of the breachiness of the cow, ening, without delaying a moment for Presiand he drove the cow back and tendered her to the defendent, but the defendent, re fused to receive her, and the plaintiff took her home again and put a heavy yoke or poke upon her to prevent her from jumping the fence, and by reason of the yoke en open issue on this very question with poke broke her neck and died; and if the Secretary Cameron, and had recalled from jury further believe that the defendant's inproperty belonging to the rebels, that be- copies of the War Department report, which | terest in the grocery was worth anything, comes subject to our arms is governed by the latter had mailed yesterday for the use the plaintiff's note was worthless, and the the circumstances of the case. The Gov. of the newspaper press. The city was fill. cow good for nothing either for milk or beef, the circumstances of the case. The Government has no power to hold slaves, none to restrain a slave of his liberty, or to exact his service.

It has a right, however, to use the voluntians of all the service will decide the case in the case in the case in the case in the case is the newspaper press. The city was fill then the jury must find out themselves how the house with drenched garments and a tained three war vessels, to secont the matter war vessels, to secont the matter and a tained three war vessels, to secont the matter was the house with drenched garments and a tained three war vessels, to secont the matter was the house with drenched garments and a tained three war vessels, to secont the matter was the house with drenched garments and a tained three war vessels, to secont the matter was the house with drenched garments and a tained three war vessels, to secont the matter was the house with drenched garments and a tained three war vessels, to secont the matter was the house with drenched garments and a tained three war vessels, to secont the matter was the house with drenched garments and a tained three war vessels, to secont the matter was the house with drenched garments and a tained three war vessels, to secont the matter was the house with drenched garments and a tained three war vessels, to secont the matter was the house with drenched garments and a tained three war vessels, to secont the matter was the house with drenched garments and a tained three war vessels, to secont the matter was the house with drenched garments and a tained three war vessels, to secont the matter was the house with drenched garments and a tained three war vessels, to secont the matter was the house with drenched garments and a tained three war vessels, to secont the matter was the house with drenched garments and a tained three war vessels, to secont the matter was the house with drenched garments and a tained three war vessels, to secont the matter was the house with drenched garments and a tained three war vessels, to

Tybee Island lies near the mouth of The history of the difference between the Georgia, to the southwest from Port when it may become necessary, as it is to President and Secretary of War has at Royal. It is one of the long chain of sea use grapowder taken from the enemy.— last taken this shape. The Secretary prein his heart to agree with the Secretary's entrance to Savannah river, and is the de-The guns on the parapet are mostly field munition for there. The Observer says there south, to resist a land attack. Every spot prepared for defence.

The garrison of Ft. Punlaski is 650 men. 42s and columbiads. The 10 inch colum-biads are en barbette. There are 3 furnaces of our breadstuffs, but in the present case Paducah. Occasionally a few would be by the Norfolk navy yard. The channel ports, set free our industry from anxiety of missing until Uucle Sam found him-ell missing until Uucle Sam found hi away were caught up by the rebel specu. Mr. Russell thought it would take some who desire nothing better than to be our hard blows before Georgia would be driven customers. The article concludes by saying lumbus, where they had accumulated some to let go ber grip of Ft. Polaski. The iron hand to deal those hard blows is now very

The Farm-House. This should be as much an object of beauty in the landscapes as the mansion, why not? get them as comfortably tight as possible, rived from the advantages of trees and pare for an unfortunate issue in Canada, in which was not long in being accomplished. shrabs-the evergreen to smile on the deso- case of a war with the Northern States. The boys went to the mule yard, let late and hoary frost of winter, and the de- It adverts to Seward's recent instructions Paducah, the whole lot followed at a break- rural homes would smile triumphantly over the bare walls of many a palace in the counas they deemed it prudent to our lines, but chilling blasts of winter. Trees tastefully to no purpose, and in good season on Sat- arranged around the dwellings of the farmer's home, not only materially enhance the pearance at Gen. Smith's headquaters to value of his homestead, but they are a proevergreeus were, interspersed between them, a very beautiful effect could be produced, and in many instances would be a perfect safeguard against fire, for the surrounding of buildings by thickly-studded belts of everway spruce and many other kinds of trees) would be found ofentimes to curb in the fismes of barns and such buildings and save the residence. We have known this to be the case in several instances, so that trees we are ready to admit.

TERRIRLE EXPLOIT OF A RIFLE CANNON Ball -The Boston Courier publishes a steamer Massachusetts, off Ship Island, Oct. 26 giving account of the affair between that vessel and a rebel steamer, in which the following extraordinary exploit of a rifled cannon ball is chronicled ;

During the action, I thing we hit her four times, and I know she hit us once with a 68 pound rifled shell, (that is the way we got the exact size of her rifled gun. The shell entered on our starboand quarter, inst above the iron part of the hull ; it came through the side angling aft, (us we were a little abuft his beam when it struck us,) and took the deck in the passage way, between two state rooms, and completely cut off eighteen of the deck plank, and then struck a beam, which canted it up a little, so that it took the steam heating pipes under our dining-table, cutting off five of ieces, then went through the state-room once be demanded. Should this just de to the gun deck ; it then fell down on to the deliberate purpose of the American the cabin deck and exploded, knocking four Government to seize the Commissioners, and state-rooms into one, breaking all the glass is understood General Scott, since his arbadly, breaking up the furniture, and set- had been the subject of Cabinet discussion ting fire to the ship; but we had three at Washington before he left. streams of water upon the fire at very short notice, and putting it out before it did any demand is not complied with a declaration damage, keeping up our chase as though of war by England was inevitable. nothing had happened.'

"John," said a gentleman, ato his servant, I am going to church, and if, as it now has the appearance, it should rain, I wish rain downright." The gentleman wentit did rain, but secording to John's construction of his orders, it was not necessary, from the appearance of the rain, to go with the umbrella. While standing at the door, watching the weather, he was not a little astonished to see his master approaching "it raised slanting!"

of the rebels, in whatever mode may be excitement occasioned by this exenctive opcludes that she is axious for an engage

A man lately inquired for a letter at the post-office, and on being told there was none for him, asked if there was not anoth-

er post-office in town.

Speculations on the San Jacinto officer

The same paper says that large reinforce-

The question of actual war is underided. and makes a comparison of the state of affairs at the commencement of the Russian and it is undoubtedly now fully garrisoned. war and says the position of the Federal The work is intended for 128 guns, of Government is identical in every commerwhich probably a half are mounted on the cial point with that occupied by Ruscasements. They are long 32s, with a few sia towards us. Russia had a hostile tariff, for heating red-hot-shot. The means for the commencement of hostilities would, by completing the armament were furnished breaking the blockade of the Southern the contrast is all in English favor.

The privy council held by the Queen was to issue an order probibiting exports from the United Kingdom, or carrying coastwi-e-gunpowder, salt petre, nitrate of soda and brimstone.

The London Times understands that disture, which, with some misgivings, was It is not a costly, massive mausion, tower-patches to Lord Lyons, though couched in granted. The boys, dressed in the garb of ing up with its bare walls that adds beauty the firmest language, presumes that the Kentucky farmers, went and surveyed the to the scenery any more than the bare walls | Federal Government will not refuse to

> and the beautiful maple in the summer-their and the only inference was, he was about to force a quarrel with England.

> The Times advises Canada to prepare at try. Trees not only yield their shade in once, by disciplining her militia and drillsummer, but they protect us from the icy, ing a volunteer army. Canada should not rely too much on us or too little upon her-

Admiral Milner's fleet on the North A merican station amounts to 837 guns .eport, their faces beaming with a glow of tection to his property. If his barns and The Morning Star declares that the instrucouthouses were so arranged that groupes of tion to Lord Lyons demanding the restoration of the rebel Commissioners, or take his departure from Washington, was premature and so exaggerated as to be vertually natrue.

The Liverpool Courier extra, says that green trees (such for instance, as the Nor- a private telegram had been received there that the Warrior proceeds forthwith to Annapo is with the British Cabinet's ultimatum, for the delivery of the prisoners and full reparation.

The Post says it has been decided by are often of more value to us, perhaps, than law officers of the crown that the action of Capt. Wilkes was unjustifiable and a flagrant violation of the code of nations, and a direct insult to this country and its Government, and demands prompt reparation. We can hardly suppose, reckless as American policy sometimes is, that the Northern States are disposed to accept war with England, and says, in one month we could sweep all the San Jacintos from the seas, blockade all Northern ports, and turn to a speedy issue the war now raging,-This is so obvious that we thought it almost impossible to suppose the Cabinet at Washington can commit an act so madly suicidal as to reject our positive demands.

The News says, there exists an under current of apprehension that the American Government madly contemplate the desperate policy of seeking to fastes a quarret on England in order to gain ground for abandoning the design of subjugating herself.

The Times of the 30th olt., makes the important announcement that the Cabinet came to the conclusion that the act of Capt. Wilkes is a clear violation of the law of nahem, and tearing our dining table all to tions, and one for which reparation must as bulk head and ceiling of the ship on the mand not be complied with, we cannot opposite side, and struck one of the outside doubt Lord Lyon will be withdrawn from ank abreast of it short off, from the spar Washington. The Times also says it was and crokery-ware, shattering the cabin very rival in Paris, declared that their seizure

> The Shipping Gazette believes that if the There is no confirmation of the report that 10,000 troops will be sent to Can

The Prench Journals universally look at the Trent affair with Fuglish eyes. The news created immense sensation at Paris, and the first general impression was you to come with the umbrella for me; how- that ample reparation must be made to place between the Governments of En and France, and a good understand

the subject is believed to exist.

The Paris Patric asserts they had no right to take the Commissioners while on board a British mail steamer, and report that Admiral Miluer forthy tained three war vessels, to escort the m